

STEAMER TABLE	
From San Francisco—	
Sierra	Dec. 24
Nippon Maru	Dec. 26
For San Francisco—	
Sonoma	Dec. 23
America Maru	Dec. 27
For Victoria—	
Milwera	Jan. 14
From Victoria—	
Aorangi	Dec. 30

BOOM HOLIDAY GOODS NOW

# EVENING BULLETIN

THE MOST HUSTLING MAN IS THE ONE WHO WILL GET THE BULK OF TRADE

VOL. XII. No. 2332

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Kamehameha Pupils' Tribute WITH BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY To Founder of Their School

Founder's Day is being celebrated today by the Kamehameha Schools. This morning memorial services were held at the resting place of Herne Pauali Bishop in the mausoleum in Nuuanu valley. The pupils and teachers of both the Kamehameha Girls' and Boys' Schools left the schools at about 9:30 in eight special Rapid Transit cars which conveyed them by King and Liliha streets to the terminus at Wyllie street. From this place the pupils marched in military order to the mausoleum down Wyllie street and down Nuuanu. The procession was headed by the pupils of the Girls' School, followed by the small boys of the Preparatory School, led by Captain Higa of the National Guard. Next came the school band led by Kappelmeister Berger, and finally the companies of the Boys' School led by Major Wilson. During the march the band played several marches.

the triangle was formed by the boys from the Preparatory School in front and the boys from the Boys' School behind them in double file. In the middle of this last row was the band and the school banners. The scene presented was a beautiful one. The pretty Hawaiian girls, all white-clad, and the grey uniforms of the boys, stood out finely against the green verdure of the grounds with the grassy slopes and blue mountains of Nuuanu valley in the distance forming a splendid background. The weather was ideal. The sun shone brightly throughout the entire ceremony while the soft breezes from Nuuanu valley brought pleasant coolness. The services were short, beautiful and impressive. First a few pupils representing each of the three school divisions stepped up to the grave and strewed armfuls of bright flowers over it. When the grave was well-nigh covered with these flowery tributes, the entire assemblage burst out in a swelling chorus, singing "Hawaii Pono!"

the Kamehameha Schools, in the presence of the ashes of our Founder, solemnly pledge—"promising that for the coming year their lives should be devoted to the following of such lives as was intended by the departed Founder. After the pledge had been said the pupils sang in chorus the song "Only Remembered by What We Have Done." This was followed by the girls singing the Girls' School call, "Aloha, Pauali; Pauali, AHI!" The word to depart was then given and with the band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed by "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," the procession went on its way back to the schools. The services were attended by a small gathering of people outside of the pupils and teachers of the schools. Among them were Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. Henry Castle, George Castle, Judge J. L. Kaulikou, Rev. W. Rice, C. M. Cooke, W. R. Castle and others. Of old Kamehameha School graduates could be noticed Wm. K. Rathbun, S. Anala and C. E. King. This afternoon the day will be celebrated by luau at the three schools, which affairs, however, will be strictly private. This evening at 7:30 o'clock memorial services will be held in Bishop Chapel, at which addresses will be made by Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick and Rev. Henry Parker.

## SAVINGS BANK TROUBLE IN COURT

Cecil Brown and Party  
Obtain Continuance  
One Week.

## JUDGE GEAR REFUSES PEREMPTORY ACTION

ATTORNEY HIGHTON'S PLEA FOR  
A SHORT DAY DID NOT  
IMPRESS THE  
COURT.

This was return day for the quo warranto writ against Cecil Brown, president, and his fellow directors of the First American Savings Bank. A. Lewis appeared for the respondents and Mr. Brown and Mark P. Robinson sat at counsel's table with him. W. G. Cooper, cashier, and August Dreier, stockholder, were also in court. The petitioners were represented by A. E. Highton, J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot. Mr. Lewis moved for a continuance, claiming that the usual notice for proceedings at chambers should be given. Ten days for answering was the rule. Mr. Highton replied that the nature of the writ of quo warranto required quickness of procedure. The respondents ought to have been prepared to show cause at any moment, as the petition alleged that the offices they held were usurped. They should have taken account even of newspaper statements as notice that they would be required to defend their positions. He contended that they ought to be required to answer almost immediately. The court should set a peremptory day and a short day. Judge Gear stated that an order was attached to the petition, which he was asked to sign and did sign. He asked the attorney why more notice was not given. The only reason given was that quo warranto was a peremptory proceeding. It seemed to the court that the rules governing chambers proceedings should apply. Mr. McCandless, it appeared, had only been served with the summons yesterday and the others the day before. He did not know why the petitioners wanted an immediate hearing. If good reason were shown he would grant it. The request of the respondents for a week was only reasonable. Mr. Highton said the rule of quo warranto was that it should take effect at short order. They were not strenuous for immediate hearing, but wanted a peremptory day set. Judge Gear could not see how that could be done before an answer was filed. The writ was in the usual form of a chambers summons. He suggested Friday, the 26th inst., for the hearing. Mr. Lewis wanted to know if his Honor would be there at that date to hear the matter. Judge Gear told him he did not know, but someone would hear it. He had thought of going away on the 23rd, but did not know if he could do so. Finally, the case was continued until Friday next at 10 o'clock. Judge Gear signed an order accordingly. The suit is entitled, "Territory of Hawaii, upon relation of W. T. Summers, president; George W. Macfarlane, vice president; M. W. W. Gilbert, cashier; Thomas I. Dillon, secretary; and E. C. Peters, auditor, as said officers, and W. T. Summers, George W. Macfarlane, F. Wundenberg, M. W. W. Gilbert and T. W. Dibble, directors, as said directors of the First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, (a corporation), for a writ of quo warranto, petitioners, vs. Cecil Brown, Mark P. Robinson, G. J. Walker, L. L. McCandless, W. G. Cooper and M. E. Snyder, respondents.

## Builders and Traders Canvass THE BUSINESS HOUSES ON Competition From Orientals

The Builders and Traders' Exchange had another important session last evening devoted largely to the labor question on plantations and its relation to labor and business conditions generally. T. Thomas Fortune, the special representative of the United States Treasury Department, and Senator C. H. Dickey of Maui were invited to be present and address the Exchange. Many new ideas were brought out, the result being that the Exchange appointed a committee consisting of John Emmelhuth, W. W. Hall, Jas. Nott Jr., F. H. Redward and Wm. Larsen to take a census of the business and trades of the city and ascertain just how many Orientals are at present engaged in business and the trades in competition with Americans. This committee meets this afternoon at the Exchange and is authorized to act with a like committee to be appointed by the Merchants' Association and the Labor Council. In fact, the Merchants' Association is said to be the prime mover in the matter, as it wishes to get at the exact state of affairs, and the secretary, W. W. Harris, made the motion in the Exchange. This is information which was requested of the Honolulu people by the Federal Labor Commissioner recently here traveling over the plantations. Taken with the statistics which this commissioner, Mr. Clark, obtained from every

plantation on the Islands and from the manufacturing establishments of the city, very complete reports of the entire labor situation will be soon available. It is understood that the laboring men were talking of such a census on their own account, but gave it up as too expensive. A special committee was appointed to confer with Collector Stackable as to estimates for a new Custom House, consisting of F. J. Amweg, H. L. Kerr, C. W. Dickey, A. Harrison and J. H. Craig. Mr. Stackable will submit a list of spaces required and the architects and builders will draw outlines and estimate on the cost of construction. Honolulu has the same force as the entire Puget Sound District, and the same force as Portland. Its revenues exceed Portland by about 30 per cent and the rest of the Sound by about 40 per cent. Portland has a Custom House which cost \$1,500,000. Hon. W. W. Harris said he had been asked by Messrs. E. L. Spaulding, C. M. Cooke and Cecil Brown, the special committee appointed by Governor Dole to lay the matter of the Hawaiian silver coinage before Commissioner Eustis, to secure the endorsement of the Exchange to their report, which appears in another column. The unanimous endorsement of the Exchange was promptly voted. The legislative committee was in-

structed to take up with the Republican Territorial Committee the matter of suitable legislation to require all Government employees and all persons working directly or indirectly for Government contractors to be American citizens or eligible to become such. Senator Dickey said he had opposed such legislation in 1901, but would vote and work for it this session, and he thought the Republican committee would enter heartily into the matter, as it was a part of their platform. An amendment to the by-laws was also passed by which it will be possible for members of the San Francisco Builders' Exchange and other contractors resident in Honolulu to become special members of the Exchange on payment of a fixed fee. It was thought that the coming cable would connect us so closely to San Francisco that many members of the San Francisco Exchange, both contractors and supply houses, would like to have representation on the list of the Honolulu Exchange. During the evening Senator Dickey, who said he came as a spectator and had no solution to offer of so intricate a problem as the labor question, was called on to give his ideas. He said in part: "The plantation laborer in the Hawaiian Islands is drawn to Honolulu

## WRIGHT HABEAS CORPUS

Walter A. Wright, alleged defaulter of public money in the shape of taxes collected by him, was brought before Judge Gear under a writ of habeas corpus. He was in charge of High Sheriff A. M. Brown and Jailer William Henry. E. A. Douthitt appeared for the Government, and E. C. Peters for the petitioner. The hearing was continued until 2 p. m. It is claimed by Wright that his detention in the convict prison is unlawful, also that it is unnecessary from the fact that there are jails on Kauai where he was arrested.

Fugita Kichitaro, who killed a Japanese woman at Kihel, was brought over from Maui by the Mauna Loa to day to serve the rest of his life in Oahu prison. He was indicted in Judge Kalua's court for murder in the first degree. A plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was, however, accepted and he was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Kalua December 17.

The case of Manuel Vasconcellos, charged with malicious injury, came up in the Police Court this morning. This case is an old one, having first been called July 26, but was continued on account of the absence of the defendant. He was committed to the

Napkins became popular in France sooner than in England. At one time it was customary at great French dinners to change the napkins at every course, to perfume them with rose water, and to have them folded a different way for each guest.

## FIRE QUESTIONS

T. Thomas Fortune was the speaker at a meeting of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange last evening, and although he went there to get information, he says that the meeting drew such a multitude of questions at him that he did not accomplish his purpose entirely.

He stated in regard to negro labor that he could guarantee the negro laborers that he and Booker T. Washington could select to be sent here. He further stated that the bad record made by some of the negroes who had come here would have been made by them at home. They were not the right kind of people.

Commenting upon the report of the meeting in this morning's paper, Mr. Fortune said: "I notice in the morning paper, in the report of a few remarks I made last night before the Builders Exchange, that I am charged with saying that 'the solution of the Oriental problem was to drive Asiatics out of the United States,' and that it was undoubtedly the policy of the administration to restrict the immigration of Chinese on even more radical lines than before, and to include the Japanese."

"What I did say, in substance, was this, 'That as the general sentiment and the law were dead against the admission of Orientals as citizens of the United States or as laborers, skilled and otherwise, the logic of the situation must ultimately be the exclusion of all Orientals now in the country, because it is impossible to have a large body of people among us who have no

legal part in our government, and who will deter European or American labor from settling in communities where they are found in numbers; and that logically the planters of Hawaii would find it difficult to secure home labor as long as there was present in the country a body of 60,000 Japanese and Chinese laborers."

"This is a statement of fact as to law and public sentiment, and a logical conclusion from the premises; but I did not state any positive or negative view of the matter."

"I will add further that Japanese immigrants stand upon the same footing under the law as other immigrants not Chinese, and upon this point we have no question at this time with the Japanese Government. I could not, therefore, in any capacity whatever, say that a policy of exclusion and restriction would be placed upon Japanese immigration."

"I could state, however, that, based on regnant law and public opinion as to Asiatic immigration, if it is good policy, as it is regarded, to exclude and restrict one division of it, it would be found applicable eventually to all, and that ultimately and logically based on such law and public opinion, some action would be taken as to Oriental residents now in the country."

Personally, I have no opinion on the question to advance; the law and public opinion and the logical conclusion go along together."

Colonel Daniel Stevens, of Bristol, R. I., has a collection of 3,000 buttons from armies and navies of many nations. He began his collection in 1880 at Nashville, Tenn., and many of the buttons are valuable as souvenirs.

## REPORT ON HAWAIIAN COINAGE

The committee on the Hawaiian coinage report appointed by Governor Dole to confer with Commissioner W. H. Eustis of the Treasury Department, now here, have made their report to him as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 10th, '02. Hon. W. H. Eustis, Special Commissioner of U. S. Treasury Department, Honolulu.

Sir:—As the subject of our Hawaiian currency was covered quite fully in the memorial signed by all the Honolulu banks and presented on September 11th, 1902, to the Honorable Commission from the U. S. Senate, and as the financial situation has remained unchanged since that date, the undersigned committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to confer with you on the subject of currency, consider that they can not do better than to quote said memorial, substantially as follows, with the addition of some minor details, and in so doing

we confirm the statements and recommend the prompt action of Congress, in accordance with its suggestions. The Coinage.

"Under act of the Hawaiian Government in the year 1852, \$1,000,000 in silver coin, consisting of \$500,000 in dollars, \$350,000 in halves, \$125,000 in quarters and \$25,000 in dimes of the same weight and fineness as U. S. coin were minted in San Francisco and put in circulation in these Islands, from 1854-1886, replacing the silver coinage consisting of Mexicans, 5 Franc pieces, Pesos, Sols, etc."

"At a Discount. "This Hawaiian Silver had a legal tender value of \$10. U. S. gold being required under the Hawaiian Laws for large amounts. At no time has there been any difference in the value of Hawaiian as compared with U. S. silver, although, when the Hawaiian was first put in circulation all silver was at a small discount, say 1 per cent in

purchase of foreign exchange, as an offset to the cost of importing U. S. gold. For years past silver has circulated freely on these Islands at par with U. S. gold, and has been accepted for large amounts in payments in excess of its legal tender value, without discount. Upon annexation of these Islands no special Act was passed by Congress to legalize the Hawaiian silver, nor was any provision made for its redemption or recoinage into U. S. money, but the full face value of Hawaiian silver as a coin, at par with U. S. gold has been maintained by the banks and business houses by reason of their so accepting it on deposit and for exchange and all business purposes. This the banks have been enabled to do by finding an outlet for the silver in the large demands of plantations and the outlying districts. The only exception being that of a local

(Continued on Page 4.)

## HILO HAS SITE

U. S. Commissioner Eustis returned from Hilo today in the Mauna Loa. He is most pleased with his visit to the big island and in Hilo was most hospitably entertained. He states that the citizens of Hilo got together in a very short time and have recommended the piece of government land opposite Peck's bank, where J. Castle Ridgeway's office stands. The land has a frontage of about four hundred feet and extends back to the river. It is a large piece and contains several leaseholds, all of which can be terminated at the pleasure of the government.

Leaving Hilo Mr. Eustis was driven to the volcano from Mountain View. Then to Kona where the Mauna Loa was taken.

Speaking of the situation here Mr. Eustis said this morning, "I am charged with selecting sites for public buildings not alone for the post office. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the federal departments are all under one roof. The post office has the first floor, the custom house the second and the courts and other officials the third. The government does not like putting up small buildings, but I think there would be more chance of your getting one big building than two or three."

"It remains for the people of Honolulu to select a site. If they can't do it I will select what in my judgment is the most available and submit it to the department."

"Regarding statements credited to me as to any site, I can say that I was not giving my opinion in the matters as to site but as to how the people should get together to select one."

Commissioner Eustis was in conference with L. A. Thurston this morning and it may be decided to have another public meeting this afternoon or tomorrow.

## STEWART AND FORTUNE

ARE OLD FRIENDS WITH  
VIEWS THAT DIFFER

INFLUENCE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON—HIS POSITION WELL  
ESTABLISHED—CHARACTER OF LABOR.

T. McCants Stewart, who is an old friend of T. Thomas Fortune, has very different views from Fortune on the question of Southern labor for these islands. "We may as well settle down at once to the fact," said Mr. Stewart, "that we shall have to conform in every respect to American conditions. The way in which the Senate disposed of our plea for Chinese labor, and the drift of public sentiment in favor of limiting even Japanese immigration show us that our plantations will have to use labor now within our national limits."

"The matter of colored labor for our plantations is up again for discussion. When I came here, I expressed to C. M. Cooke and L. A. Thurston an opinion against the introduction of colored labor, and some of the evils, which I predicted then, have happened since this labor was brought here."

"There is an element in the States that would promote the good of the Territory, but we can not get it. For example, its ultimate aim is '40 acres and a mule' in fee. There is no chance here for the plantation laborer to rise to independent proprietorship. Our land is limited, and when the United States takes over our land system, as I think it will do very soon, the lands fit for cultivation and available for homesteads will be taken up by Hawaiian and Portuguese citizens, and by settlers from the Western States long before newly arrived plantation

laborers will be able to get in shape to take up their '40 acres and a mule.' Another thing, the better class of colored people own their homes in the South."

"They will not sacrifice them to come out here, where no special inducements await them; and, further, under the tutelage of Booker T. Washington, they take a hopeful view of their future. Washington tells them to stay out of politics, and get land and money, and, then, they will have their day. He can not join in any scheme to send the desirable element away, as that would defeat his life's work. But if he should make an effort he would be called off in double quick time by the white planters, who want the best labor for themselves."

"In my opinion, we shall make a great mistake if we turn again to wholesale colored labor. If colored families have the means to migrate on their own hook, and, if after looking the field over, they think this Territory a good place to come to, let them come, and get down to the law of life, root hog, or die. The planters sent their best representatives to the States to select colored labor, Mr. J. B. Castle, for example. He got church members with preachers to lead them. All Hawaii knows the result."

The pupils of the Boys' Brigade Trade School are hard at work making calabashes, boxes and miniature canoes out of native woods which will be sold for Christmas presents at very reasonable figures. Stereoscopic lectures are being given one night each week at the different Brigade headquarters.

Pure sugar plain and broken mixed candies, for the holiday trade, made fresh every day, fifteen cents per pound two pounds for twenty-five cents, a liberal discount to Sunday schools, teachers and societies. Elite Ice Cream Parlors, Hart & Co., Ltd., 170 Hotel St.

Frank Loucks, clerk in Judge Gear's court, left for the coast in the Zealandia. He has been given leave of absence until January 15th.



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